

Fig. 1

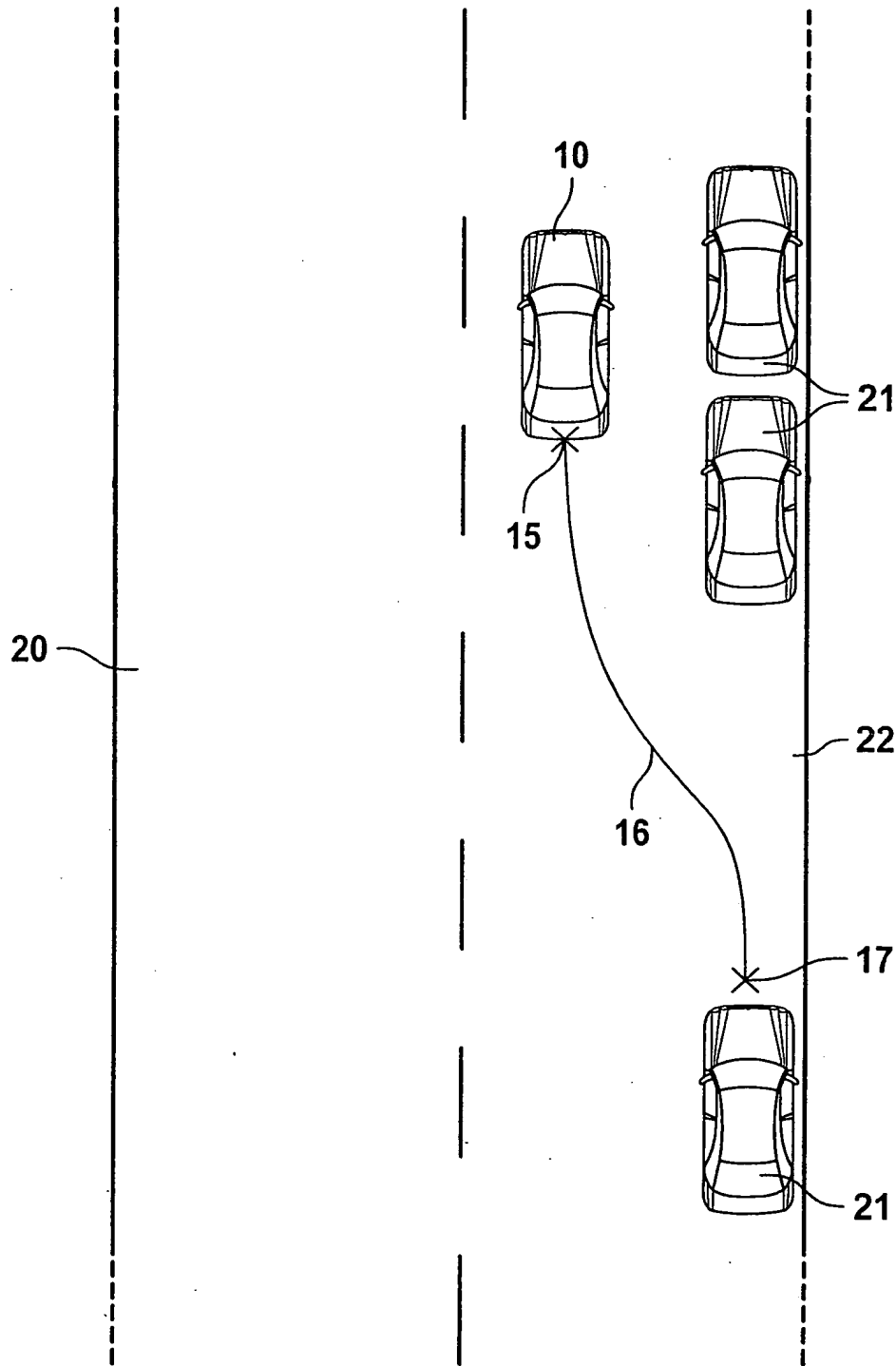


Fig. 2

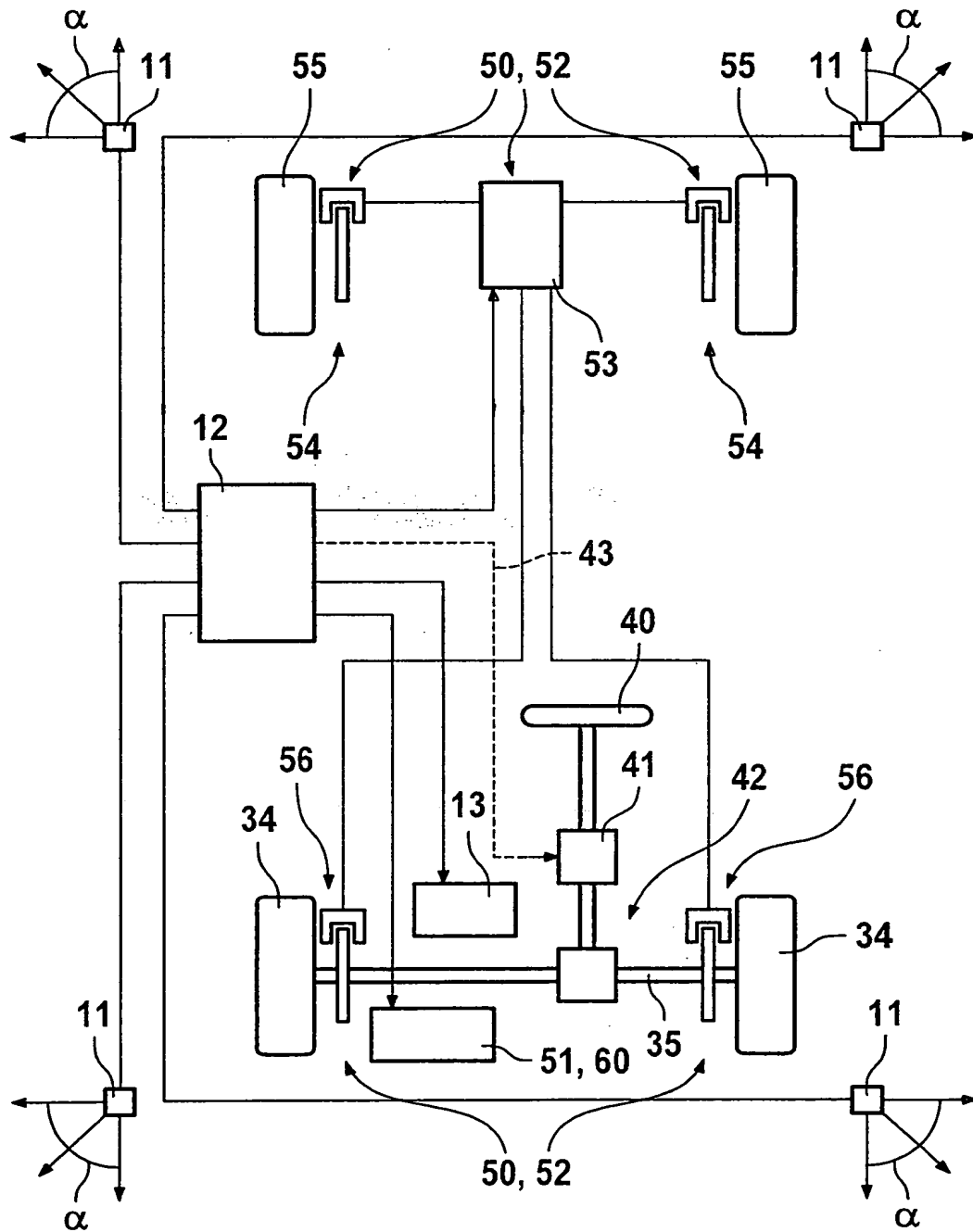


Fig. 3a

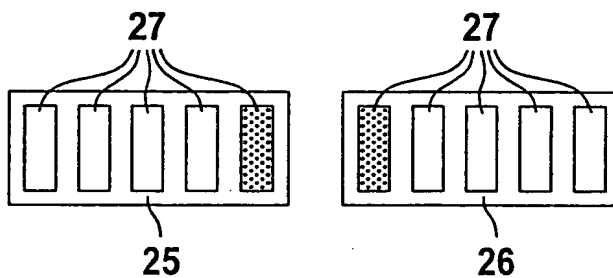


Fig. 3b

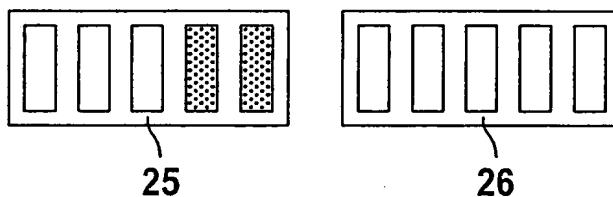


Fig. 3c

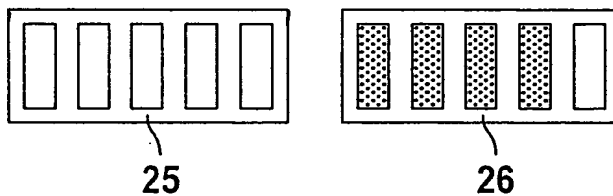


Fig. 4

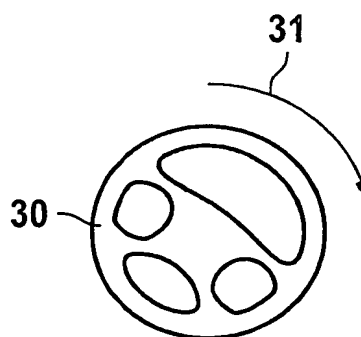
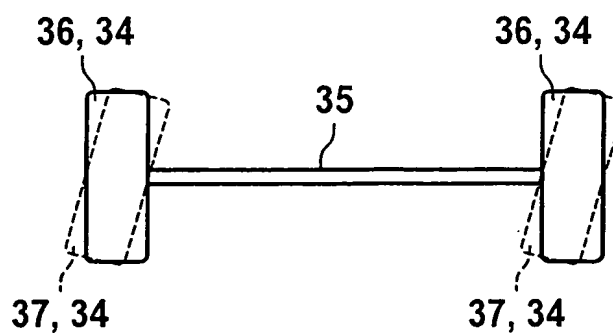


Fig. 5



The diagram illustrates a two-point navigation system. A ship's path is shown as a solid line starting from a point labeled 15 and ending at a point labeled 17. The path is defined by two bearing measurements,  $\Delta\psi_L$  and  $\Delta\psi_R$ , taken from points 10 and 16 respectively. The ship's heading is indicated by a dashed line labeled 18. The ship's position is determined by the intersection of two bearing lines, 23 and 24, which originate from points 10 and 16. The ship's heading is also indicated by a dashed line labeled 25. The ship's position is determined by the intersection of two bearing lines, 23 and 24, which originate from points 10 and 16. The ship's heading is also indicated by a dashed line labeled 25. The ship's position is determined by the intersection of two bearing lines, 23 and 24, which originate from points 10 and 16. The ship's heading is also indicated by a dashed line labeled 25.

Fig. 7

